



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. H. C. Carey read an obituary notice of the late Stephen Colwell, pursuant to notice.

The death of John Edwards Holbrook, M. D., formerly Prof. Anat. Med. Coll., South Carolina, which took place at Norfolk, Mass., Sept. 7, 1871, was announced by the Secretary.

The death of Ed. W. Brayley, F. R. S., Feb. 1, 1870, was announced by the Secretary.

A memoir for the Transactions: On the Tours of the Chess Knight, by M. Serge de Stehoulepnikoff, was received, with a letter from the author, dated Circleville, O., Nov. 3, 1871, and, on motion, referred to the following Committee; Prof. George Allen, Mr. Pliny E. Chase and General Tilghman.

A Note on the Footmark in Hieroglyphic Script, by M. F. Chabas, of the Institute of France, was read by the Secretary.

Note of F. Chabas, of the Institute of France, on the Foot-mark in the Hieroglyphic Script.

I find in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society (Vol. XI., p. 312) the following statement:

“Mr. Lesley referred also to the fact that the ancient Egyptian B was graphically represented by the leg, A by the arm, T by the hand, and that what is called the comb may have been meant for the foot-mark.”

I am not acquainted with any hieroglyphic character bearing in its graphical form a nearer resemblance to a comb than [Mr. Chabas here gives the M as in the first King's name, Mena,] the larger drawings of which show manifestly to be a chess or draught-board with its men.

But the feet occur in the hieroglyphic script, not with a phonetic but with a symbolic worth. They are a mark of the actual presence of the delineator. When a pious Egyptian repaired to some place of worship, in a distant country, he would sometimes, as a token of his zeal, incise a figure of his two feet on some stone in the neighborhood. Similar sculptures were observable on the terrace of the temple of Khons at Karnak, and have been published by M. Prisse d'Avennes; the name, pedigree and titles of the pilgrim are generally written close to his sculptured feet, which are represented either naked or shoed; in one case they are replaced by the soles or feet-marks.

This practice was probably very old, but either from the scarcity of monuments or the neglect of observers, it can not be traced up in the first empire. One of the instances published by M. Prisse refers to the reign of Apries.

F. CHABAS.

Chalon sur Saône, Oct. 21, 1871.